

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, \$500,000
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSUREES

—Issues Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,

OFFICE—12 Camp, between Gravier and
Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES I. DAY, Pres't
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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW OR-
LEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE
NORTH AND SOUTH.

* On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will
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cane street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m.
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and
10, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St.
Louis and Louisville, and through to
Cincinnati and Chicago without change.
Only one change to New York and East-
ern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair
cars to Chattanooga daily, without
change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and
information given at 23 Camp street,
corner Common.

A. D. SHELTON, Agent.

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S. E. CARR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital..... \$500,000 00
Assets at their market
value..... 619,895 46

DIRECTORS:

A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriere, Charles J. Leola,
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CROCKERY DEALER.

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

174..... Canal Street..... 174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY
GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT
TLEYS and HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

**THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COM-
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FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts

Represents the Fire Association of
Philadelphia. feb10

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By the Month, Week or Day,

227..... CUSTOMHOUSE STREET..... 227

Corner of Tremé street,
NEW ORLEANS.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home
easily made. Costly outfit free. Address
Tate & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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—AND—

SUGAR FACTOR

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79 CARONDELET STREET,

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Consignments solicited of

COTTON.

RICE,

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—AND—

COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Account sales promptly rendered and
satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances
made on consignments, and purchases
made in this market at lowest rates for
account of my friends. 5-3

SHIRTS

THE CHEAPEST AND CHEAPEST
STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in
Store. An elegant assortment of

Now Neckwear.

Garments for sale. Call at 13 St. Charles
street, B. T. Walshe, all eleg. low.

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WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY

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AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE
GLASSES. feb10

A. BROUSSEAU & SON.

17 CHARTRES STREET.

Importers of and dealers in

CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WHITE
AND COCOA MATTING, TABLE AND PA-
ANO COVERS, WINDOW SEADES,
CURTAIN CLOTHS, RUGS, MATT,
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CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands,
Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair
Cloth, Flush, Bed Ticking and Springs.
One Price Only. jan9

JOHN KUGLER

Merchant Tailor,

111..... COMMON STREET..... 111

NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly
done.

WHEN THE STAR OF HOPE

IS FADING.

BY DANIEL HIGGINS.

When the star of hope is fading,
And the way before looks drear;
When no friendly hand is near us,
In this world of sin and care;

When the weary one sinks slowly
Into deep and wild despair,
Let the heart grow bright, for sunshine
Follows darkness everywhere.

When the day seems dark as midnight,
And through life we grope in pain,
When a cloud with silver lining
To our view draws nigh again;

Trust in Him who loves the weary—
Who, in sorrow, lingers here
To tread the path in aid of life
Beyond yon starry sphere.

When the end of life is nearing,
And we look to God on high
To uplift us from our sorrow,
To receive us by and by;

When the waiting angel bears us
Cross the river's crested foam
To live, we'll know no sorrow
In our future sunny home.

LOOKING AHEAD.

To the Editor of The Inter Ocean.

North Topeka, Kan., Feb. 7.—At
the regular monthly meeting of the
Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association,
the suggestions presented in the
following paper, by the General
Superintendent, John M. Brown,
were adopted as the sense of the
meeting, and ordered to be sent to
The Inter Ocean for publication.
By order of the Society.

SAURA S. HAVILAND, Sect.

L. W. WINS, Asst. Sect.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE EXODUS.

The great exodus of colored people
from the South began about the
1st of February 1879. By the 1st
of April, 1,300 refugees had gathered
around Wyandotte, Kan. Many
of them were in a suffering condition.
It was then that the Kansas
Freedmen's Relief Association
came into existence, for the purpose
of helping the most needy
among the refugees from the
Southern States. Up to date about
60,000 of the refugees have come to
the State of Kansas to live. Nearly
40,000 of these were in a destitute
condition when they arrived and
have been helped by our association.
We have received to date,
\$68,000 for the relief of the refugees.

About 5,000 of those who have
come to Kansas have gone to other
States to live, leaving about 55,000
yet in Kansas. About 30,000 of
that number have settled in the
country; some of them on lands of
their own, or entered lands; others
have hired out to the farmers, leav-
ing about 25,000 in and around
the different cities and towns of
Kansas. There has been great suffer-
ing among those remaining in
and near the cities and towns this
winter. It has been so cold that
they could not find employment,
and if they did they had to work
for very low wages, because so
many of them are looking for work
that they are in each other's way.

Most of those about the cities and
towns are men with large families,
widows, and very old people. The
farmers want only able-bodied men
and women for their work, and it
is very hard for men with large
families to get homes among the
farmers. Kansas is a new State,
and most farmers have small
houses, and they cannot take large
families to live with them. So
when farmers call for help they
usually call for a man and his wife
only, or for a single man or woman.

THE DISPOSITION OF FAMILIES.

Now, in order that the men with
large families may become owners
of land, and be able to support
their families, the K. F. R. Asso-
ciation, if they can secure the
means, will purchase cheap lands,
which can be bought at from \$3 to
\$5 per acre, on long time, by mak-
ing a small payment in cash. They
will settle the refugees on those
lands, letting each family have from
twenty to forty acres, and not set-
tling more than sixteen families in
any one neighborhood, so that they
can easily obtain work from the
farmers in that section or near by.
I do not think it best to settle too
many of them in any one place, be-
cause it will make it hard for them
to find employment.

If our association can help them
build a small house, and have five
acres of their land broken, the
women and children can cultivate
the five acres and make enough to
support their families, while the

men are out at work by the day to
earn money to meet the payments
on their land as they come due. In
this way many families can be help-
ed to homes of their own, where
they can become self-sustaining,
educate their children, and be use-
ful citizens to the State of Kansas.

Money spent in this way will be
much more profitable to them, than
so much old clothing and provi-
sions. Then they will no longer be
objects of charity or a burden to
benevolent people.

Any one wishing to give money
for the purpose named above, can
send it by draft or postal order to
Mrs. Laura S. Haviland, Secretary
of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief
Association, payable to the Treas-
urer, John D. Knox (of the firm
of John D. Knox & Co., bankers,
Topeka, Kan.) The Secretary will
send a receipt to the donors for the
full amount, and turn the money
over to the Treasurer and take a
receipt for the same.

If the refugees are settled on
lands according to the plan de-
scribed above, it will be a great ad-
vantage to the farmers in Kansas,
as well as to the refugees them-
selves. The farmers can go to the
settlements where they live, and
hire them by the day or month,
without having to take a whole
family, when they do not want
more than one or two persons.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

As to the future of the exodus,
the indications now are that a
great number of refugees will leave
the Southern States for Kansas
early in the spring. Now, Kansas
has about as many poor people as
she can furnish work for at fair
wages. If many more come they
will have to work for very low
wages; because the supply of labor
will be much greater than the de-
mand.

The older States ought to come
to the front and lend a helping
hand in this great movement.
Kansas has nobly done her part in
looking after and taking care of the
poor refugees from the South, and
is still willing to do more. But we
think the time has come when
other States should take hold of the
work. It is a national question,
and should be regarded as such.
The whole work ought not be left
to one State alone.

Some may say that the refugees
should not come to the North or
West to live. This question is not
now whether they should come.
They are coming, and will continue
to come until there is a change in
the policy of the Southern people
toward them, and the question now
is, What shall be done with them
after they come?

They are prompted to leave the
Southern States and come to the
North and West by the same spirit
which caused the white people to
leave the European countries and
come to America, and which is still
bringing the oppressed of all coun-
tries to the United States. The
colored people are oppressed in the
Southern States, and come to the
Northern and Western States with
the hope of bettering their condi-
tion.

The United States Government
has freed them and declared by
the amendments to her Constitu-
tion that they are men, equal with
all other men. They believe it, and
want to confirm the action of the
government by making themselves
equal in every way to any other
class of citizens in the United
States. They have waited sixteen
years in the South, trusting to the
promises of political parties. But
they have at last come to the con-
clusion that the promises of polit-
ical parties are too much like the
notes of a dying swan—too sweet
to live. They have now taken the
matter into their own hands, and
will themselves solve the problem
which the government has been
working at for sixteen years with-
out any direct result. The prayers
of the oppressed people and their
deserving the cotton-fields will
prove more than a match for the
Winchester rifles.

All the States north of Mason
and Dixon's line helped to free the
colored man. In return he helped
them to save the Union. Now it
his hour of need and distress, let
all the States that aided in liberat-
ing the colored people help them
again, by giving them homes in
States where religion, liberty, jus-
tice, and education are respected
and looked upon as necessary to
the full development of the human
race.

AN ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.

In order to do that let there be a
National Freedmen's Relief Asso-

ciation organized at or near Cairo,
Ill. Let the refugees be landed
there, and then sent to the differ-
ent States according to the demand
for labor and the opportunities ad-
forded to make a living and edu-
cate their children. Let the refugees
who have money to buy land be
sent to Kansas, Nebraska, or the
Territories, where cheap lands can
be bought. Let those that are de-
stitute be sent to older States,
where they can be better provided
for than in the new States.

My reason for suggesting an as-
sociation near Cairo is that it af-
fords better facilities for cheap
transportation than any other one
place in the country. Ten States
can be reached directly from there
by boats running on the Ohio,
Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
They can travel cheaper by water
than by rail, landing at any of the
principal cities and towns along
those rivers and can go from there
directly to any part of the country
by rail.

In order to carry on this great
work men and women are needed
with educated brains, executive ab-
ility, their hearts full of the love of
God for suffering humanity, free
from prejudices on account of color,
and who are not afraid of what the
world may say about them.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS MEN.

They should also be practical
business men and women. No one
is calculated to carry on business
for thousands of people who is not
capable of running one's own private
business. The greatest trouble
that I find in carrying on a business
of this kind is that so many want
to take part in the work simply to
have a place where they can earn
a living; and not for the good they
can do the refugees. Many good
people who come forward to take
part in the movement are lacking
in the amount of practical wisdom
needed for such a great work, and
by such persons thousands of dol-
lars can be spent with but little
benefit to the refugees.

One of the great objections raised
against the colored people leav-
ing the South is that they will be-
come a burden to the Northern States.
But that is not true at all. They
will be an advantage to the North-
ern and Western States, because
they will furnish plenty of cheap
and good labor. Wherever they
have been tried as laborers in the
North and West they have given
satisfaction.

While the refugees are moving
from the South to the North they
will have to undergo many hard-
ships. Many of the old people who
have been so badly treated will die
while attempting to find homes. A
great many of them have already
died, either on their way to Kansas
or shortly after their arrival; and
are to-day before the courts of
heaven as witnesses of Southern
cruelty and the negligence of the
government of the United States.

JOHN M. BROWN,
Gen. Superintendent K. F. R. A.

Items of Interest.

Judge Folger was Asst. Treas-
urer at New York two years, being
appointed by Grant in 1869. So
he cannot be altogether ignorant of
practical finance.

The melancholy announcement
is made that our own John G.
Thompson meditates a trip to New
Mexico with the purpose of taking
up his permanent residence in that
Territory. Has Ohio Democracy
soured on him?

There will be two Platts in the
next United States Senate, both re-
publicans—O. H. Platt, of Con-
necticut, who was elected in 1879,
and Thomas C. Platt, of New York,
recently elected. And there are
already two Davises in the Senate,
of Illinois and West Virginia; two
Joneses, of Nevada and Florida,
and two Hills, of Georgia and
Colorado.

In view of the general interest in
the export business of the country
it will doubtless give pleasure to
many to know that, again, in com-
petition with European manufac-
turers, American paper makers car-
ry off prizes. Messrs. Woolworth
and Graham, the official export
agents for the American paper
manufacturers, have received ad-
vices from the commissioner at the
international exposition, Melbourne,
stating that thus far in the exani-
nation two of the United States ex-
hibitors have been awarded first-
class prizes. They have reason to
expect by the next mail the an-
nouncement of other important
awards.

HERE TO STAY.

When the census of 1870 showed
that there had been a considerable
increase in the negro population of
the country during the decade cov-
ering the war period, a general ex-
clamation of surprise and incredulity
came from the intelligent classes
at the South. The universal belief
in that section was that the vicis-
situdes of the war and the breaking
up of the system of slavery had caus-
ed a great mortality among the
blacks. Having no longer a prop-
erty interest in them, the whites
had withdrawn the semi-parental
care they used to exercise, and had
ceased to look after the sick, the
young children, and the old. During
and after the war, the negroes
crowded into the towns or drifted
about from plantation to planta-
tion, careless often of family ties,
and were a ready prey to disease.
A correspondent of the Tribune
who traversed the Gulf States in
1872 found only one opinion on the
subject; and that was that the total
of the colored population had large-
ly decreased since 1860. But the
census did not confirm this view,
and the census was therefore re-
solutely attacked as incorrect.
The charge was made on every
hand that the enumerators, being
paid by the head, had filled up their
list with fictitious Samboes and
Dinahs. There was scarcely a plant-
er who was not ready to affirm that
he knew of his personal knowledge
that there were fewer "niggers" in
his part of the country than in the
days of slavery.

Another decade has gone by, and
another census has been taken. It
shows a still greater increase of
the colored population than was
shown by the census of 1870. In
some States this increase is so ex-
traordinary that when the figures
were published they seemed to
bear on their face conclusive evi-
dence of fraud. They have since
been sustained by statements that
the enumeration of 1870 was defect-
ive, not as was thought at the time,
in the direction of exaggeration,
but in the contrary direction. The
census takers did not invent ficti-
tious negroes but skipped a great
many real ones. Thus the prevail-
ing Southern theory that the negro
does not thrive and multiply in a
state of freedom is completely and
finally exploded. So is another
theory which has found many ad-
vocates in the North as well as the
South—that the increase of the
black race is so small in proportion
to that of the white race that the
colored element will soon become
relatively unimportant. Taking out
from the total of the white popula-
tion the foreign immigration of the
last ten years, there appears only
a trifling difference in favor of the
whites, in the rate of increase of the
two races. The statistics of the
mulatto population have not yet
been published, so that it is impos-
sible to say whether another theory
can survive—one, by the way,
that never had much countenance
in the South—that the black race
will gradually fade out by admix-
ture of blood and be absorbed in
the more numerous and more
powerful race. The probability is,
however, that the census will show
that the ratio of increase of the
mulattoes is not as great as that of
the "pure-blooded" blacks. All ob-
servant Southerners agree that
there is less admixture of races
now than in the days of slavery,
and that the marriages of multi-
tude with mulattoes (using the term
to cover all the various shades of
mixed blood) are not as productive
of healthy children as the unions
between full-blooded negroes.

So it appears that the negro is
here to stay. He holds his ground
and refuses to die out at the bid-
ding of theorists. In the struggle
for the survival of the fittest, he
has shown himself to be about as
fit as the white man. He plants
himself upon the soil, and Mother
Nature takes care of him. Our
children's children will have him
for a fellow-citizen. Nor is he dis-
posed to drift southward to the trop-
ics, as he has often been advised
to do. When oppressed in the
South he turns his eyes northward,
and starts for Kansas or Indiana.
There are no signs of any concen-
tration of the blacks in the warmer
portions of our own country, much
less of their migration to the West
Indies and Mexico. On the contrary,
the tendency is toward their
gradual dispersion over all parts of
the Union. As they increase in in-
telligence and obtain the means to
travel, they will be more and more
apt to go where there is the great-
est demand for farm work, and for

the ruder forms of labor in towns
and cities.

The statesmanship that looks to
the future must take account of the
fact that the negro is a permanent
element in our population. The
question of what shall we do with
him, which used to trouble philan-
thropists a good deal just after the
close of the war, he has answered
for himself. Give him equal rights
and he will show his own row. In-
deed he has showed it pretty success-
fully during the past sixteen years,
in spite of all the hardships, oppres-
sion, and violence he had to
suffer in his transition from slavery
to citizenship. He is tough, indus-
trious, and temperate, and when he
can earn but little knows how to
live on little. Here is where he has
an advantage over the white man.
Misfortune and want sit lightly
upon him. He eats his corn pone
and is content. —N. Y. Tribune.

HUMOROUS.

Slaves of duty—men who visit
the internal revenue office.

Leap year has gone, girls; now
sit down and weep over the chances
you have lost.

Boston girls never hang up their
stockings; an exchange says they
suspend their hosiery.

A correspondent stationed at
Lincoln, Neb., says in that city
"talk is cheap—and nasty, a good
deal of it."

The Philadelphia Chronicle says
that 1881 does not resemble a pair
of lovers on a sofa, because there is
1 at each end.

A dull old lady being told that a
certain lawyer was "lying at the
point of death," exclaimed: "My
gracious! Won't even death stop
man's lying?"

The New York Herald calls Ire-
land the "Niobe of Nations." This
is pretty, but picture Niobe sing-
ing a shillalah to the tune of "Wear-
ing of the Green."

The Inter Ocean calls a Chicago
street-crossing a soft thing. Some
office-seekers ought to attend to that
crossing at once.—N. Y. Commer-
cial Advertiser.

The Elmira Free Press has dis-
covered that the declaration of the
Albany Argus that editors are only
human has created intense indigna-
tion throughout the civilized world.

Beaconsfield ascribes all his
greatness to woman. Adam laid
all his troubles to the same source.
Adam, we are ashamed of you!
Beaconsfield, you are a gentleman.
—Boston Transcript.

Philadelphia girls are quick trav-
elers. One of them who went
eleighing the other night made
twelve miles in one lap.—Philad-
elphia Chronicle. It was the go-as-
you-please style.

The most remarkable and unac-
countable thing in the world's his-
tory is the fact that the great Na-
poleon, who rose from a peasant's
cottage to a throne, was not an Ohio
man.—Philadelphia News.

POLITICAL PROMOTIONS.

Washington, February 23.—The
election of Mitchell to be U. S.
Senator from Pennsylvania, adds
one to the extended list of Repre-
sentatives who go into the Senate
from the House on the 4th of
March or later. The men so pro-
moted are Conger, Hawley, Mil-
chell, Gibson, Frye and Hale, the
last named not being in the present
Congress, but was in the Forty-
fifth. Gibson has been elected, but
will not take his place in the Senate
till 1883. Frye is not yet a Sen-
ator, but he will be if Blaine goes
into the Cabinet. General Garfield
was also elected out of the House,
first to be Senator and then to be
President. — Cincinnati Commer-
cial.

A man's character is like a fence
—it cannot be strengthened by
whitewash.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881.

Rev. Pierre Landry is in the city, looking the picture of health.

Our genial friend and stalwart representative, J. S. Davidson, of Iberville, is in the city.

We are pleased to note the arrival in the city of the Hon. David Young, of Concordia parish.

Mr. Charles Gordon, of Iberville, is in town, looking well and seem delighted with the carnival festivities.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. H. Thompson will preach at St. Phillips P. E. Church Thursday evening, March 8.

Mr. Chas. Roxborough, formerly of this city, but now of Iberville parish, came here to enjoy the Mardi Gras festivities.

Among the arrivals in the city, we notice Mr. John Sidney, one of the most prominent cotton planters in North Louisiana.

The third grand fancy dress calico and masquerade ball will be given by the Eureka Social Club St. Joseph's night, at Violet's Hall.

Hon. V. Dickerson and State Senator R. Sims, both of St. James parish, are in the city looking well and enjoying the festivities of the season.

A revival meeting is being conducted with great success at Union Bethel A. M. E. Church, corner of Franklin and Thalia street. Sinners should flock thither.

Miss Sarah Dunn, of Baton Rouge, Miss Martha Taylor and Miss Agnes Ridley, of Natchez, Miss., are spending the carnival season in New Orleans.

Rev. J. M. Watson, Commissioner of education in connection with the A. M. E. Church, was in the city during the week, in the interest of Wilberforce University.

On Mardi Gras night, the Jeunes Amis gave a fancy dress and masquerade ball, which was largely attended by the crowd. The ball was in every way a complete success.

We were pleased to meet on the street Mr. Soule Smith, a popular and prominent young planter of Richland parish, and also Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, a prominent lawyer of Concordia parish.

The 3d. of the course of sermons on the Great Women of the Bible will be preached at St. Phillips P. E. Church on Sunday evening, March 6. Subject, the Samaritan Woman who met Christ at Jacob's well.

Hon. C. B. Darvall, Congressman elect from the Third District, is in the city en route for Washington. His many friends express confidence in his ability to represent the interest of Louisiana to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

We note with pleasure the arrival in the city, to witness the Mardi Gras, Mr. George Walton and lady, Miss Adeline Johnson and Miss Laura Louis, all of Vicksburg, Miss., stopping at the residence of Mrs. Anderson, on Derbigny street, near Canal.

Prof. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, recommended by President Hayes and a number of prominent men of National reputation, will lecture on education at the Straight University, rooms of the Y. M. C. Association, and at the Lower Bethel, during his stay in the city.

A fire broke out Monday morning at 2 o'clock on Levee street, between Madison and Can broune, entirely destroying the property of John Jordan, foreman of the examining room at the Customhouse. The building was insured for \$500 in the Firemen's Insurance Company.

The Young Veterans treated their numerous patrons to a fancy dress and masquerade ball, on Lundi Gras night, at the Violet Hall. Mr. James Johnson, the chairman of the committee on arrangements, deserves credit for the success and orderly manner in which it was conducted.

Special attention of the police is called to the number of young men who daily congregated at the barber shop on Polymnia, between Baronne and Dryades streets, using obscene language and obstructing the sidewalks. If this is not discontinued, we will be forced to clear them with the hoodlams.

Bishop Warren, one of the dignitaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at the Mount Zion Church, on Jackson street, between Magnolia and Locust streets, next Sunday evening, March 6, at 7 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend and should call early, so as to secure seats.

We notice with pleasure the arrival in this city of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Ex-President of the United States under Gen. Grant. His many virtues and pleasing manners have won for him the respect and confidence of the nation. This is a golden opportunity for our representative men to get a glimpse at the great statesman.

Among the many invited guests who embarked on board the fine and fast passenger steamer John W. Cannon, for the Jetties, on Friday February 25, we notice the Hon. A. S. Badger, the efficient Collector of the Port. Mr. Badger is one of the prominent white Republicans in the State. His many good qualities have won for him the respect and confidence of all classes of our people.

On Monday night, while everybody were having a general good time after the parade of the day, Mr. Samuel Warberg and Clarence Bertel became involved in a serious altercation in which Mr. Warberg was seriously but not dangerously injured. Mr. Bertel received a slight cut in the face. Mr. Warberg was conveyed to his residence, corner Melpomene and Liberty streets. Both are prominent young men of the upper district.

The students of the Southern University have signed a long petition to Superintendent Fay, protesting against the temporary appointment of Mr. George A. Fayerweather to the Presidency of the above institution, on the ground of incompetency. It is said that many of them are his equals in natural philosophy, mathematics and grammar, and some are his superiors in other branches of studies. It is also said that when Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. A. M. Green, W. G. Brown and other competent colored men were named for the position, Mr. Fayerweather opposed them, saying it was not wise to appoint colored men; but when tendered to him, he accepted without hesitation. Is this consistency?

The city, during the Mardi Gras festivities, was a grand theatre of unprecedented hilarity and joy, with the United States Marines, Charlestown Cadets, Boston Lancers, Seventy-First and the Seventy-Fourth Regiment of New York National Guards, Knights of Momus parade during the day and the Mystic Krewe procession at night, all presented a scene never before equaled in the history of New Orleans. Long before the hour for the arrival of His Majesty Rex, the streets were densely crowded with thousands of his loyal subjects, awaiting with great anxiety the coming of the King and his courtiers. Every window and gallery on the line of the procession were filled with men, women and children who were loving faces that indicated their desire to behold the one who were to give them their annual holidays. The thousands of strangers who came here to do homage to his Royal Highness were well pleased with both the day and night processions, and not regretting their visit to the Crescent City. The frivolities and masquerading of Monday and Tuesday will long be remembered in the minds of our people.

On Mardi Gras day the spacious Rooms of the American Club were thrown open to its guests during the entire day. At six o'clock sharp P. M. the handsomely attired ladies left the beautifully decorated rooms and repaired to Canal street accompanied by their male escorts, where they witnessed the procession of the "Mistic Krewe."

Immediately after the parade the guests wended their way back to the doors where they met Mr. C. C. Crane, the accomplished and polite waiter, who received their cards and showed them the rooms that had been beautifully and tastefully decorated for their reception. After the exchanging of usual courtesies, the guests, accompanied by the members, repaired to supper, and found it in keeping with other suppers given by the Club. The tables were loaded with all the delicacies of the season. Mr. E. J. Holmes, chairman of the executive committee, deserves especial mention for his gallantry toward the ladies and his attention to the wants of all present. The whole affair can be summed up in a few words. The guests were royally entertained. Mr. J. D. Kennedy, the President of the Club, is a progressive young man, and is contributing largely to the social affairs of our people by his worthy management of the American Club.

M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLAM & Co., Portland Maine.

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J. G. Lewis, Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet, Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford, Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams, Grand Secretary.
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J. E. Troclair, Gr. Senior Deacon.
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Isidore Hieras, Grand Marshal.
Jno A. Marshall, Grand Standard Bearer.
J. V. Laboutrie, Gr. Sword Bearer.
B. Bruce Johnson, Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes, W. M.
E. J. Webb, S. W.
R. Bruce Johns, J. W.
Wm. Mulford, Treas.
Henderson McCray, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE No 2.

Wm. G. Brown, W. M.
Isidore Hieras, S. W.
J. J. Ross, J. W.
Wm. Johnson, Treas.
A. P. Williams, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE No 3.

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James Isabelle, S. W.
R. R. Isabelle, J. W.
John Brown, Treas.
H. C. Donnelly, Sec'y.
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A. W. Thompson, W. M.
J. R. Collins, S. W.
J. W. Foreman, J. W.
Jno. A. Marshall, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE No 5.

C. Becknell, W. M.
Frank Anderson, S. W.
Frederick Fobb, J. W.
J. Henri Burch, Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE No 6.

J. A. Williams, W. M.
W. J. Delany, S. W.
J. B. Pierson, J. W.
A. A. Williams, Treas.
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Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Wm. Vigers, S. W.
A. E. Tervalon, J. W.
H. E. De Fuentes, Treas.
William Green, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE No 8.

Sterling Barrow, W. M.
A. Benjamin, S. W.
Alex. Baines, J. W.
W. T. Taylor, Treas.
J. L. Lapierre, Sec'y.
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE No 9.

Richard F. Cook, W. M.
Elijah John, S. W.
Wm. Hamilton, J. W.
S. Bird, Treas.
F. W. Barrington, Sec'y.
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown, Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER No 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.
V. C. Green, Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.
Emeline Webb, Asst. Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams, Adah.
H. Roberson, Ruth.
Annie Howard, Esther.
Martha Eliza Jamieson, Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D. D. W. G. P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLendid CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1881.

THE GRAND MONTHLY TWO DOLLAR DRAWING.

CLASS C.

CAPITAL PRIZE.

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to \$170,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1881.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$30,000.....\$30,000
1 Prize of 10,000.....10,000
1 Prize of 5,000.....5,000
2 Prizes of 2,500.....5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.....5,000
20 Prizes of 500.....10,000
100 Prizes of 100.....10,000
500 Prizes of 20.....10,000
1000 Prizes of 10.....10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are.....\$2,700
9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are.....1,800
9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are.....900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of March 8, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unquestionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

3-13

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the statement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by observing rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whitened sewers, and the privies necessitate constant and at times an immense amount of focal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is a seasonal climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet, and at all times thereafter one quart every fifth day, or often, if any foul smell is evolved from the privy.

Time should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP YARD, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for use in streets and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youth.

It will prepare young men for the entering examination of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils \$2, \$1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

Rev. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,

180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

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Mr. W. H. Bishop, Jr., Baltimore.

Mr. James T. Beauford, Baltimore.

Mr. John L. Looka, Baltimore. 6-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; a true illustration of the fashion of the season with the latest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for our Economy Combination Circular, by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

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HAVANA CIGARS,

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1881.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exercised a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year..... 10 00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year..... 10 00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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C. E. GIRARDEY,

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"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY,

\$1.15

SEMI-WEEKLY,

\$2.50

DAILY,

\$10.00

NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,

CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LATEST DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

\$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SATISFIED,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the Inter-Ocean to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,

Chicago.

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Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and all other business pertaining to them, or any parties who may wish to be heard.

L. A. GONZALES, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith.

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No. 27 Villero St.

(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.



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R. W. — H. H. Taylor, Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis, Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet, Grand Junior Warden.
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A. P. Williams, Grand Secretary.
J. Henri Burch, Grand Lecturer.
J. R. V. Thomas, Grand Orator.
Chas. A. Cripps, Grand Organist.
J. E. Troclair, Gr. Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson, Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow, Sr. Steward.
Louis Vinet, Jr. Steward.
Ed J Holmes, Gr. Mr. of Ceremonies.
Isidore Bismas, Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall, Gr. Standard Bearer.
J. V. Laboutrie, Gr. Sword Bearer.
R. Bruce Johnson, Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No. 1.

E. J. Holmes, W. M.
E. J. Webb, S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson, J. W.
Wm. Mulford, Treas.
Henderson McCrory, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE No. 2.

Wm. G. Brown, W. M.
Isidore Bismas, S. W.
J. J. Ross, J. W.
Wm. Johnson, Treas.
A. P. Williams, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 23 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE No. 3.

Monroe Nelson, W. M.
James Isabelle, S. W.
R. B. Isabelle, J. W.
John Brown, Treas.
H. C. Donnelly, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE No. 4.

A. W. Thompson, W. M.
J. R. Collins, S. W.
J. W. Foreman, J. W.
Jno. A. Marshall, Treas.
Meets 2nd Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE No. 5.

C. Becknell, W. M.
Frank Anderson, S. W.
Frederick Fobb, J. W.
J. Henri Burch, Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE No. 6.

J. A. Williams, W. M.
W. J. Delany, S. W.
J. B. Pierson, J. W.
A. A. Williams, Treas.
John E. Troclair, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE No. 7.

J. V. Laboutrie, W. M.
Wm. Vigers, S. W.
A. F. Tervalon, J. W.
H. E. De Frenates, Treas.
William Green, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE No. 8.

Sterling Barrow, W. M.
A. Benjamin, S. W.
Alex. Baines, J. W.
W. T. Taylor, Treas.
J. L. Lapierre, Sec'y.
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE No. 9.

Richard F. Cook, W. M.
Eljah John, S. W.
Wm. Hamilton, J. W.
S. Bird, Treas.
F. W. Barrington, Sec'y.
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown, Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER No. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.
V. C. Green, Treasurer.

Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.
Emeline Webb, Asst.

Lucetia Scott, Warder.
Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams, Adah.

R. H. Robinson, Beth.
Annie Howard, Martha.
Jane Steele, Electa.

Eliza Jamieson, Electa.
Bro. R. H. Taylor, D. D. W. G. P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at those offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1881.

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS C.

CAPITAL PRIZE.

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1 Prize of | \$30,000 | ..... | \$30,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | ..... | 10,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 | ..... | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 2,500 | ..... | 5,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 1,000 | ..... | 5,000 |
| 30 Prizes of | 500 | ..... | 15,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 100 | ..... | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of | 50 | ..... | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of | 20 | ..... | 10,000 |
| 1,000 Prizes of | 10 | ..... | 10,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are..... \$2,700

9 Approximations of \$500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are..... 1,800

9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

Remit by Post-Office Money Order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of March 8, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and names in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

3-23-Jy

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse masters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufacturers and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTATION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year, but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avoid or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures until a case of infectious disease has been reported. It is actually developed, by the neglect and therefore, by observing rigidly sanitary laws, becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.